Amusements Co-Night.

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## Ensiness Motices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH. Cures malaria hav-fever, chills and catarrh: paradise phildren; trams leave Long Island City at 8:35 a. m. 1:35 p. m.; annex boat from foot of Pinest., 4.05 p. m.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE, INGTON-No. 1,322 F.st. | PARIS-No. 9 Rue Scribe, LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st. Strand.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The condition of the Count of Chambord continues critical. \_\_\_\_ The British Government has no intention of annexing New-Guinea. A decision in favor of a new trial has been given in the Beit-Lawes libel suit. \_\_\_\_ Mr. Healy nas been elected to Parliament from County Monaghan. = The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the Government Church bill. Owing to the demand from the United States there is increased activity in the British iron trade. = The Rev. Thomas Nicholas Burke is dead.

DOMESTIC.-While the Dauphin County Poorhouse, in Pennsylvania, was burning yesterday, twelve insane persons escaped and are still at large. Archbishop Purcell's condition was reported to be improved. \_\_\_\_ There was another ballot without result in New Hampshire for United States Senator. Governor Butler refused to prorogue the Massachusetts Legislature. — Abram Cop-pernall was shot by his wife's betrayer, Lewis French, at Victory, N. Y. — The Tewksbury investigation was continued. \_\_\_ A street-car in Chicago was run into and burned, and twelve persons were injured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-William Seaman shot his sister at Throg's Neck on Sunday and then killed himself. —— The city was visited yesterday by a storm of wind and rain. —— The new Conarder Aurania broke a connecting-rod off Montauk Point. The Tax Commissioners sent to the Aldermen the list of real and personal estate. \_\_\_ Judge Freedman refused to vacate the injunctions in the telegraph suits. \_\_\_\_ Mayor Low appointed seventeen members of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

A mass-meeting of frishmen was held to raise funds for the families of the Phonix Park murderers. === Frederick W. Volimer died from the effects of a prescription given by Bruno C. Leman, a druggist. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.61 cents. Stocks were excessively dull and generally lower, but closed steady.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate slight changes in temperature and clear or fair weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 91°; lowest, 64°; average, 7458°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

In one respect Mayor Low has hardly met popular expectation. That is in regard to the Brooklyn Board of Education. All the fortyfive members of the Board have now received their appointments from him. When the Mayor first selected a third of them he made a sweeping change, retaining only one of the former members. The next time he named less than half of those whose terms expired; and now he reappoints more than two-thirds. Those reappointed have generally been the most active in the management of affairs in the Board, and most conspicuous in spending the Board's time in profitless discussion.

The system of anticipating taxes by the issue of revenue bonds will prove a boon to the city Democrats this year. The State taxes have been increased for this county \$1,439,240 over last year; and under a proper system of finance this increase ought to go into the next tax levy. But under the methods followed by our municipal authorities, revenue bonds will be issued for the entire amount; interest will be paid on them, and the tax will be collected in 1884. In this way the city is always one year behind in the collection of taxes, and pays interest unnecessarily on the bonds for a year. For this reason the tax rate will be only slightly increased for 1883, being \$2 27 as compared with \$2 25 in 1882.

The prospects of a quiet Fourth are good. The ordinance prohibiting the use of explosives in the city has not been suspended, and if the police do their duty there will be comparatively little noise. Sev eral stock performances, such as raising the flag on the site of the old fort in the Park and the "long talks" in Tammany Hall, will take place as usual; but the participants in these affairs seldom or never break the peace. A few sporadic rockets will be shot off probably ; but there will be no public fireworks. Happily we do not live under a paternal government which feels obliged to "amuse the prople." With due regard for the rights of others, everyone is allowed to celebrate Independence Day independently. The result is that generally everyone is pleased except those who measure their patriotism by the amount of disturbance

If ever a swindler deserved a heavy punishment which he did not get, Ferdmand A. Witte, who was arraigned yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, is the man. This adroit regue has obtained large sums of money recently from various people in this city under false pretences. How shrewd he is, was shown by the fact that he deceived even a police captain, who lent him money and boarded him for three weeks. And yet Witte has been allowed to plead guilty to the charge of petit larceny! Thus he gets off with only one year in the penitentiary and a fine of \$500. This was good luck; but it was not all good luck. Some account in this matter should be rendered

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pity by the lawyer's plea; and did they actually think it was worth while to give this shrewd rascal a chance to reform ?

THE "FIELD OF HONOR." The circumstances connected with the late duel between two Virginia newspaper editors suggest some reflections which it may not be entirely profitless to consider for a moment, touching a very marked contrast in the social conditions of the North and South. Almost the first thing that will occur to the thoughtful observer is that there is hardly a step in the whole transaction, from the giving of the first offence to the return of the principals from the "field of honor," that would not have been wellnigh inconceivable in any part of the Northern or New-England States. In the first place it is hardly conceivable that the editors of two leading newspapers of influence and repute should conduct a political argument with the application of such epithets to each other as "liar" and "coward." Should such a thing happen, the community in which it took place, instead of becoming excited over the prospect of a duel, would calmly dismiss the offender as a blackguard and give him no further thought. Or should a challenge pass upon such a provocation, all reputable citizens would hold the parties to be feather-brained fools seeking notoriety by violating law, and would expect the constables to stop summarily their lamentable nonsense. It would be hard to find two such principal fools to begin with; harder to find two cold-blooded accessories to stand by and see murder done or attempted, and impossible to find a community in which everybody concerned in such brutal folly was not thoroughly despised. Not that we have not had at the North upon occasion a sort of travesty of duelling by dudes-pewter imitations of the pinchbeck original. They hardly count; they only provoke mirth. In Virginia these gentlemen-men of educa-

tion, we presume, editors of influential newspapers, leaders in politics and moulders of public opinion-undertaking to debate a political question, shortly lose their temper, and conclude by calling each other disgraceful names. Then, although an express statute makes duelling a felony and attaches heavy penalties thereto, one of which is disfranchisement, all Virginia is on the alert for an "affair of henor." It is understood that one man is eternally dishonored and disgraced if he does not solicit the other to violate law, and that the other suffers equal shame if he does not comply. At least tour men-the seconds having been changed once to evade detection-are easily found who are willing to put themselves to great inconvenience and expense to connive at crime and put these disputants where they can without interruption endeavor to kill each other with pistols at a distance of eight paces. A languid and sluggish constabulary make a pretence of pursuit, beating every bush but the right one for their quarry, while the whole community bend forward in anxiety-not to hear that the fugitives have been apprehended, but to learn the details of the duel and which was killed or wounded. One of these disputants being near-sighted hits nothing, but receives a ball in his hip from his clear-sighted autagonist. This ends the affair; the unscratched her of raises his hat politely to his foe and walks off the field; the wounded man is carried off by his friends. And the two will presently resume their vocation, only to repeat this unutterable idiocy so long as Virginia society and Virginia public opinion uphold what Virginia law denonnces as felony.

Meantime, what has become of the main question which these hot-tempered cavaliers started to discuss ? Have they settled that? Not at all. Upon its merits has either one gained a point? Apparently not. They have demonstrated nothing in the world except their own inability to conduct an argument without resort to physical violence. The origmal question faded out of sight the moment they began calling each other "liar" and dividing into parties also, as they will always "coward." That raised an irrelevant issue do in such cases, which could not be settled except with pistols. at eight paces. And they did not even settle that. Any other blackguard may call either one of them "liar" or "coward" to-morrow and the duellist must do the same thing over again to establish his veracity and courage. Nothing whatever has been definitely settled or concluded by this bloodthirsty silliness. What these men have actually done is easily stated. They undertook an argument, got mad, became blackguards, committed felony,; one, a clearsighted man, has the satisfaction of knowing that he shot a near-sighted man whom he had at disadvantage, and the near-sighted man has got a pistol-ball in his hip. All this to no purpose; not a letter of any of the questions in dispute having been affected by it.

These things are done differently at the North. Here society does not expect a man to challenge another who calls him liar or coward; it sets down the assailant as a blackguard and passes him by. A challenged party here loses nothing by refusing to go out, but the challenging party is by general consent set down an ass. In short, arguments are not conducted nor disputes settled in that way. And we are decidedly of the opinion that the Northern way is the more sensible and the better of the two.

TIDINGS OF COMFORT AND JOY.

Democratic unhappiness in Ohio is increasing rather than diminishing. It may disappear before election day, but it is likely to leave traces which will have a damaging effect upon Judge Hoadly's vote. There are so many ramifications of the quarrel that it is difficult for an outside observer to get the precise bearings of all of them. In the first place there is the Bourbon hostility to Judge Hoadly as being more of a Republican than a Democrat. Then there is a Hoadly-Bookwalter combination on the United States Senatorship against Senator Pendleton. This clashes with Durbin Ward's Senatorial aspirations, as well as revives all the bad feelings left over from the disastrous Bookwalter campaign for Governor. Then there is

the State Committee organization in the hards of men who are not especially friendly to Hoadly, and not above a suspicion that they will trade him off for Bookwalter. Then there is a lively exchange of courtesies going on between John G. Thompson and The Cincinnati Enquirer, and another between Mr. Thompson and the son of the venerable ex-Senator Thurman. Finally, the son of Mr. Thurman is out in a rattling card denouncing Judge Hoadly and de-

claring his intention of supporting the Republican candidate. It will be seen that this is an imposing array of trouble for any party to have on its hands at the opening of the campaign. The Bourbon dislike of Judge Hoadly is not likely to be mollified by his curious tendency to speak of a " new Demecratic party" as the organization he proposes to build up. He makes no disguise of his belief that the old Democratic party was a pretty bad lot. The Hoadly-Bookwalter combination against Pendleton's re-election depends

" position to his measure in time for him to drop it and place himself in line with his party, "but he pushed ahead and finally joined the "Republican majority in making the bill a law." As a new Democrat it will be curious to see what Judge Hoadly will have to say of this view of Civil Service Reform. Does he regard it as an anti-Democratic measure? Of course Mr. Bookwalter does, and everybody knows that Durbin Ward does. If Judge Hoadly is so rash as to take a different view, he may aggravate the disposition of the State Committee to sacrifice the Governorship in order to secure the Senatorship. If, on the other hand, he renounces his remnant of Republicanism, and declares himself in favor of "dividing the offices among the boys," he will forfeit all hope of posing before the country as an independent, progressive Democrat.

The liveliest disturbance is the one which John G. Thompson has kicked up with young Mr. Thurman. The latter was dissatisfied with Judge Hoadly's nomination and declared his intention of supporting Judge Foraker. This led Mr. Thompson to remark, in the interest of harmony, that nobody cared what the young man did, as he was "almost an imbecile." The most conclusive answer to this impeachment is a published letter of the young man's giving his reasons for opposing Judge Hoadly. There is nothing . mbecile" about this document, and nobody can read it without suspecting that the boy has either inherited or absorbed some of his father's intellectual vigor. He says he has always voted the Democratic ticket hitherto, and would do so this year, " if the Democratic Convention had nominated a Democrat." "As "it stands," he continues, "it is simply a choice "between a Republican and a political gymnast, whose election means a reorganization of " the old Democratic party and the new Democ-'racy (I believe Judge Hoadly calls it) on a basis as unstable as the candidate himself. The old ship Democracy can easily stand another deteat, but she must not be wrecked. Yet, how can Democrats, if they put in a pilot "(Mr. Hoadly) who has never been able to steer himself politically any straighter than to the front-a Democrat a long time ago, then an Abolitionist, then a Know-Nothing, then a Republican, then a Radical, then a Liberal, then a Grant man, then for Haves against Governor Allen-expect to keep her off the "rocks?" That is a conundrum which we will leave the Ohio Democrats to answer in October. In the meantime, we may remark simply that the situation in Ohio strikes us as un commonly exhibarating.

NEW COLLEGE TROUBLES. "College troubles" seem to have taken on a new form. It is only a few years since hazing and similar offences were so common that distinguished instructors like President McCosh found it necessary to argue in the reviews against the proposed method of referring offenders to the police courts for summary punshment. Of late hazing seems to have declined, and class revolts against the college authorities have grown more frequent. But now there are troubles of a new sort-dissensions among the authorities themselves, usually between the president and some of the faculty. Union College seems to be almost in a state of civil war. A fierce contest over the election of a trustee between the Potter and anti-Potter factions resulted the other day in the election of an anti-Potter trustee. This was followed on the same day by the summary removal of the leading anti-Potter professor. The trustees are almost equally divided, and the troubles of Union are, apparently, by no means at an end. At Cornell there has been a contest over the election of a trustee upon the issue of approval or disapproval of President White's administration, and the president's friends triumphed, though his opponents claim a moral victory. At Dartmouth there has been a bitter feud between President Bartlett and some of the faculty, the students

the more conspicuous. It is inevitable that such dissensions should have a far more demoralizing effect upon the colleges than the trifling émeutes of students. A quarrel among those in charge will drive away business from a college as quickly as from a dry goods store. Parents are fearful that the institution will not do thorough work for their sons, philanthropists are fearful that if they gave money it might, in effect, be wasted while the president and professors are quarrelling. President Potter has borne testimony in his annual report to the fact that the prosperity of Union College is seriously threatened through the decrease both of endowments and of new students, and the same is likely to be true of any institution where a similar state of things prevails. There are other immediate effects of such deplorable controversies. They disturb the academic quiet with discord and strife, which cannot fail to be demoralizing to the students themselves. It must diminish the prestige both of president and instructors when the scholars see them fighting like politicians. The wise schoolmaster who privately apologized to the King for keeping his hat on in the royal presence before the scholars said it would never do to let the boys know that there was a greater man in the world than

Other instances might be cited, but these are

It would be impossible to say without a knowledge of the circumstances in each of individuals, or was partly due to defects in our system of college administration. A writer in The Century, discussing a different subject, points out the fact that the office of college president, as it exists here, is purely American. The rector magnificus of the German university is merely one of the faculty selected by his brethren to preside for a year. The curator is the real executive, who has a general supervision and looks after financial affairs; but he is a Government officer, and has little real power, usually reporting matters of consequence for the decision of a higher official. These two officers seem to make the nearest approach to our president to be found among college authorities abroad. But the president here is almost an autocrat. If he be a man of force, he governs the college very much as he would direct some personal enterprise of his own. Many of his acts are done through the Board of Trustees, but they are often men without special knowledge fitting them for such duties, and glad to adopt his views. It is easy to see that this great power may not always be wisely exercised. Perhaps some would favor a diffusion of much of it through the faculty, making that body an academic senate, as in many of the European universities. But the tendency here has been to a concentration both of power and responsibility-not a diffusion. It is to be remembered, also, that the American college has always borne a paternal relation to the student not known in Germany or France-guarding

late controversies of this kind without the best of reasons incur a grave responsibility. As a venerable professor at Union reminded the alumni the other day, those who are appointed to rule should be allowed to rule, and those who are set to teach should concern themselves with teaching. And it may not be amiss to suggest, also, that the graduates, who seem to be manifesting considerable liveliness just now, should use discreetly the share of power they are acquiring in the government of their col-

APPLIED DEMOCRACY AT THE CAPITAL. In April, 1882, Congressman Michael N. Nolan was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Albany. His opponent was Dr. John Swinburne. Nolan had already held the office for the two preceding terms, having been elected by a majority of over 3,500 in 1878, and by 4,693 majority in 1880. And yet, in the face of these figures, so intense and widespread was the dissatisfaction occasioned by the extravagance and inefficiency characterizing his administration of the affairs of the city that his great majority was overcome. He was defeated by a union of the best, but by no means the controlling, element in his own party with the Republicans. But he refused to bow to the popular will as expressed at the ballot-box. Aided after the polls closed by crocked inspectors, even as he had been during election day by repeaters, he was put in possession of returns that elected him. These returns came before a Democratic Common Council, and that body, which contained many of his unscrupulous tools, promptly awarded him the certificate of election. Dr. Swinburne at once instituted legal proceedings to obtain possession of the office to which the majority of his fellow-citizens had called him. But Nolan, by the aid of shrewd lawyers, managed to interpose enough of the law's delays to prevent the wrong being righted until this week. No sooner did he find that his counsel had exhausted all their resources of procrastmation and that the case must proceed than he demonstrated that, in his own opinion, he was a fraudulent Mayor by resigning the office! Speaking for the prosecution in a memorable trial Daniel Webster closed hu argument with the remark: "There is no refuge from confession but suicide, and sui-'cide is confession." Nolan's only refuge from the confession which the jury would have wrung from him, the confession that he was a usurper, was official suicide. And official

suicide was confession. The case came up only to be summarily disposed of. The jury, without leaving their seats, by the direction of the Court, rendered a verdict that Dr. Swinburne had been lawfully elected Mayor of Albany on April 11, 1882. Dr. Swinburne is now in possession of the office. Mr. Nolan has retired to private life and public condemnation. If he had gone to trial, frauds so brazen and unscrupulous would have been laid bare that Albany De mocracy in the future would have been an uncommonly close-fitting synonym for political rascality. Perhaps it will as it is. In the Fourth Ward of Albany only 107 ballots were returned for Swinburne, while over 300 residents of that ward stood ready to make affidavit that they voted for him. The law of 1880 in regard to elections contains a provision giving to each party or interest represented in a canvass a certain number of watchers at each poll. In one of the wards one of the Democratic inspectors, whose fitness for the position appears in the fact that he came to it fresh from State prison, actually refused to allow the watchers selected by Mr. Swinburne's friends to be present at the polls. These are samples of the methods used to elect Nolan. No wonder, then, that he preferred to resign rather than allow the character and achieve ments of the dominant element of his party at the Capital to be revealed to the gaze of honest men, as they would have been if he had gone to trial. Aided and abetted by the recognized leaders of Albany Democracy, including the chairman of the Democratic State Committee speaking through his mouthpiece, The Albany Argus, Mr. Nolan defied public sentiment, outraged justice, profited by a crime against the right of suffrage, and defrauded the people's choice for Mayor, for the space of over fourteen months.

If the electors in Albany who love fair play and a pure ballot-box respect the teachings of this lesson, it will be a long time before the party that was responsible for Nolan and the glaring fraud by which he and it profited succeeds in putting another of its creatures into the chair of the Mayor of Albany.

LOWER TAXES AND TOBACCO-USING.

The great changes made by the act of March 3 to reduce taxation have in part been realized already. The repeal of the bank taxes went into effect immediately, but as the semiannual tax was not payable until July 1, the revenue from that source would not have been large in May or June. The new duty on sugar took effect on June 1. but in anticipation thereof imports and withdrawals had been delayed, so that duties were paid on and after the first of the month on very unusual quantities The immediate effect is therefore an apparent increase of revenue, but it cannot yet be determined how far a permanent increase in consumption in consequence of the lower duty will these cases whether the fault lay entirely with | neutralize the reduction. The repeal of duties upon foreign transportation and other charges took effect at once, but it will for some time be difficult for Treasury officials and impossible for others to estimate the effect. The changes of tariff except upon sugar will took effect last Monday, and large payments may be expected on many classes of of goods the importation or withdrawal of which has been for months diminished in anticipation of the change. On and after July 1 the repeal of the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers, and the repeal of the tax on matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations, and other articles covered by Schedule A. also took effect, diminishing taxation by about \$7,650,000 yearly. The only remaining reduction, on tobacco and dealers therein, went into effect May 1, and its result during the first month is shown in the revenue return for May. This return as given by recent dispatches print ed by THE TRIBUNE shows a large increase in the internal revenue, not only from spirits and beer, on which the tax is unchanged, but also from tobacco, on which the tax was reduced about one-half. There was a decrease of \$84,049 in revenue from banks; but the main decrease under that head will appear in the July return. There was also a decrease of \$188,752 in miscellaneous revenue, doubtless because dealers restricted operations in anticipation of the approaching expiration of taxes on checks, matches and patent medicines. But the revenue from spirits increased \$231,729, because of the payment of taxes on

pary auvance. But the revenue from tobacco also increased \$220,527, norwithstanding the great reduction of tax.

On cigars the tax was reduced from \$6 to \$3 per thousand, but the consumption so increased that the revenue in May was \$119,900 larger than in the corresponding month last year. On snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco the tax was reduced from 16 to 8 cents per pound, but the revenue increased \$833,340-not far from 40 per cent. The tax on cigarettes was reduced from \$1 75 to 50 cents per thousand, or 70 per cent, and the consumption so increased that the loss of revenue was only \$31,930-perhaps 35 per cent. The main loss of revenue was in the taxes on dealers and manufacturers, which were cut down about one-half -dealers in manufactured tobacco formerly paid \$5 and now pay \$2 40, and manufacturers formerly paid \$10 and now pay \$6. These taxes became payable May 1, and the loss in revenue from these in the month of May was \$592,801. The total revenue last year from these taxes was about \$2,360,000, so that the reduction has evidently caused a considerable increase in the number of persons paying

the tax. It is hardly to be inferred that the results in the first month indicate correctly what the revenue will be hereafter. No doubt a large amount of business which might otherwise have been done in March and April was deferred until May 1 in order to get the benefit of the reduction, and the transactions in May were probably much larger than the dealings will be in subsequent months. But after ample allowance for this, it seems clear that a considerable part of the estimated reduction of revenue from cbacco will be neutralized by increased dealings at the lower rates. The people gain by the reduction of tax in proportion to the quantity they consume. But in another sense they lose, if the lower tax induces them to spend more wastefully in the consumption of tobacco, and leads a greater number of them to give their time to dealing in this article rather than to productive industry.

ANNEXING ISLANDS. The Queensland authorities will be anything but pleased by the rebuft which the Home Government has administered to them in declaring that England is not yet ready to annex New-Guinea. The cotonial leaders believe that if tage do not get New-Guinea, Germany, France or Italy will soon acquire it; and they do not want as neighbors, north of Torres Straits, any people who may at some future time be hostile to England; nor do they want New-Guinea turned into penal settlements for any nation. Still, their action in sending a High Commissioner to take possession of this vast island was possibly too dangerous a precedent for the Home Government to sanction.

There would be serious trouble ahead if any English colony could take steps to annex any adjacent territory it pleased, merely because new possessions would be advantageous to it. Such a summary process is the business only of the central authority of the British Empire. This determination of Mr. Gladstone's Government certainly leaves the English people in a much better position to criticise or oppose the ambitious colonial schemes of France or any other nation than they would otherwise be in. And when one remembers how English interests are threatened by the projects of the French Republic in Tonquin and Madagascar, it is natural to surmise that in repudisting this act of the Opensland Government, perhaps, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues wanted to be entirely unembarrassed, and able consistently to check France any time they pleased. It will be strange, at least, if Frenchmen do not put this construction upon this

Judge Hoadly did not allow much politics to get into his serenade speech in Cincinnati on Saturday night, but he made the blunder of saving that his idea of Jeffersonian principles was for each man to allow his neighbor to think, eat, drink and mind his own business just as he pleased. That is not the Jeffersonian issue in Ohio this year. The question is not whether a man shall allow his neighbor to drink just as he pleases, but whether the men who make a business of selling drinks shall bear their part of the burden of taxation. The Republicans passed a law taxing them. Judge Hoadly said the law was unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court disagreed with Judge Hoadly. Now he is ranning for Governor on the issue that the Republicans and the Court are wrong. That is the Jeffersonian principle which he should stand up to without any cheap efforts to befog it.

Mr. Thurman is reported as saying that "nothing stands between the people and the absolute spolation of the Government but the Democratic party." If the distinguished Ohio statesman had remarked that nothing stood between the capary bird and the absolute spoliation of the canary seed except the cat, he would have conveyed the same

THE TRIBUNE took occasion several days ago to suggest to the Massachusetts Butlerphobists that they were much more likely to build up the Governor than to pull him down by the petty methods they were pursuing. The Harvard Overseers refused to give him the usual degree, and Senator Hoar refused to preside at the Alumni dinner at which he was an invited guest. The result was that the great sensation-monger had an uncommonly good time, and, more by what his enemies did for him than by any thing of his own doing or deserving, was the hero of the hour. The azure-veined nose of Massachusetts is a terrible thing when lifted, to be sure, but it may as well be understood that Governor Butler isn't going to flee away in affright every time it i, stuck up at him. We knew a man once who walked several miles to a picnic rather than ride in a coach with a person whom he disliked. And whe he got there he was so tired, jaded and disgusted that he didn't enjoy the picnic at all, while the other fellow had lots of fun,

PERSONAL.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is not in good health. He will spend the summer travelling with his daughter in Colorado. Monsignor De Fougerais, the Director-General of the Holy Childhood, is about to visit this country, The Detroit Catholic says, to confer with the sup-

The Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, of Philadelphia, will spend this summer at Chautauqua. The Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of that city, formerly of Brooklyn, will visit the White Mountains and the Thousand Isles. The Rev. Dr. Peddie has gone to

Gil-Perez, the famous comic actor of Paris, who recently died in a lunatic asylum, is to have a monument costing 6,000 francs at the expense of the State. The sum was grudgingly appropriated, although Gil-Perez left a fortune of about 50,000 france, which in the absence of heirs was swept into the State's coffers.

Professor Weickers, of Halle, announces that the body resting in the Weimar mausoleum is not really that of Schiller. This he professes to have proved by comparing the skull with the cast of the poet's face taken immediately after his death; and he in-tends to ask permission to make excavations in Schiller's original burying-place, in search of his

by the District-Attorney's office. The indictment against Witte for obtaining money under false pretences was defective and had to be dismissed. Cannot Mr. McKeon's assistants attend to so simple a matter as that without making a mistake? Or were they moved to Now that the centennial anniversary of Mont-

declare de war against our enimie; we will make dee English quake, by Gar! We will inspect their camp, we will interest their fieet, and we will only fire to their dockyards, and, by Gar, we will take Gibraltar in de air-balloon; and when we have conquered de English, den we conquer de other countrie, and make dem all Colonie to de Grand Monarque."

The total value of the estate left by the late John Brown, Queen Victoria's servant, is £6,800. The following inscription is to be placed on the granite monument erected over his grave by her Majesty's command: "This stone is erected in affectionate and grateful remembrance of John Brown, the devoted and faithful personal attendant and beloved friend of Queen Victoria, in whose service he had friend of Queen Victoria, in whose service he had been for 34 years. Born at Crathienaird December 8, 1826; died at Windsor Castle March 27, 1883. 'That friend on whose fidelity you count, that friend given you by circumscances over which you have no control, was God's own gift,' 'Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lond.'"

Wystrappo Ohio July 2 The doctor research

WESTBORO, Ohio, July 2.-The doctor pronounces Archbishop Purcell somewhat better to-day than he was yesterday.

PARIS, July 2.—Levi P. Morton, the United

States Minister to France, has gone to Kissingen on a furlough. E. J. Brulatour, the Secretary of the Legation, will take charge of its affairs until the return of Mr. Morton.

GENERAL NOTES.

The population of Berlin is increasing with great rapidity, and the building of houses keeps pace with the growth in numbers; indeed, shrewd investors think that the builders are overdoing the business, and that next year will see a decline in rents. Travellers who remember the monotonous expanse of stucco in Berliu will be glad to hear that a large proportion of the new houses in desirable neighborhoods have stone fronts.

A comical story of good and bad luck is told about a Paris cabman and a policeman. The cab, man found \$300 in his cab a year ago and deposited it as Police Headquarters. The money was not claimed and the finder was therefore informed that he might resume possession of it. In the exuberance of his delight he offered a 20-franc piece to the first policeman he met who forthwith arrested him as a suspicious person and marched him off to the nearest station-house, where, however, the affair was satisfactorily explained. The pair subsequently had a grand carouse and the incor-ruptible policeman was suspended for two weeks for neglect of duty.

A story of a little child's escape from unexampled peril comes floating up with many alry embel-lishments from Morehead City, N. C. Last Friday moreing an Italian appeared in front of the Alabama Hotel with a cluster of toy balloons which Major Hawkins, by way of diversion, tied around the waist of Miss Birdle E liott, age three years. The gallant Major then tossed the child into the air, but instead of returning to his arms she soured away, to his intense surprise, into the empyrean, and was borne rapidly out to sea. Where upon a dozen boats started in pursuit, hoping to rescue the child if she fell into the water. But instead of falling she rose higher and higher, and before this, in all probability, would have been handed out by Enoch and Elias, as Moore said to Washington Irving, if Mr. Charlies T. Voorhees had not, with infinite judgment, ruptured just enough of the balloons, by means of his trusty rifle, to allow her to descend and alight as gently as a snowdake on the beach. empyrean, and was borne rapidly out to sea. Where The following marriage notice was lately

printed in several Chicago and Pittsburg papers: "Greer-Ecoff.-By virtue of marriage articles of agreement entered into between Joseph H. Greer and Levernie Ecoff, notice is hereby given that the said Levernie Ecoff is my lawful wife.—Joseph H. Greer." Even more singular than the form of this announcement are the circum stances under which it is said to have been made. Mr. and respected resident of Pittsburg, and Miss Ecoff is sister of his deceased wife. Her story is that she is so sister of his deceased wife. Her story is that she is see fond of his children and feels so keenly their dependence upon her care that, in response to his urgent entreaties, she finally consented to marry her brother-in-law, provided he would go to work and secure a comfortable home. But he, desirous to make his election sure, published the above amouncement. She denies the existence of any such agreement, and declares that she will have nothing more to do with the man, while he insists on the validity of his claim and will endeavor to enforce it. Mr. Greer is evidently a man of resolution and resource, and it would be rash to predict that the enemy will not capitulate.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

STILL FOR THE OLD TICKET.

Governor Crittenden of Missourd in The Chicago Times

"Are you still a firm adherent of Mr.
Tilden!"

"Most decidedly yes. I have been for him from the
beginning, and will be a Tilden man until the end."

"Will the old ticket be renominated!"

"It is in very great favor. You may safely say that
Missourd Democrate are a unit for it."

"Upon what issue will the campaign be conducted in
case Tilden and Hendricks are the standard-beaters!"

"There will but two issues enter into the canvasstariff reform and the fraud of 1876. I think that outrageous fraud will be the principal issue, and it will ereate an enthusiasm for the old ticket as no other would."

"Will it be a tariff for revenue only!"

"I think that is drawing the line too close. It will
answer the purpo e to call it tariff reform."

"Did not Mr. Hendricks injure his prospects by his
freedom of expression at se early a day!"

That not Mr. Hendricks injure his prospects by his freedom of expression at so early a day?"

"I am afrain he did a little, but in the presence of the prospect of a brilliant victory the people will overlock any unimportant mistake of that kind, and rally as they never did before to his support. Hendricks is popular and deservedly so. TILDEN'S VANITY.
Weshington Correspondence of The Boston Traveller

Weshington Correspondence of The Boston Traveller.

Said a gentleman who is, and has been for a long time, an insmate friend of Samuel J. Tileen, to me recently, "There are a great many things about Tilden's character which have never reached the public ear. In the first place he is a very vain man. No one, save those who have been intimately acquainted with him, would imagine that such was the case, but it is a fact nevertheless. To illustrate this I will tell you something that happened in 1880. It was during the time of the Cheinnait Convention, and on the very day that Tilden's letter was read, declining to stand at the head of the ticket again. A friend called upon him and the Governor immediately asked for the intest news from the convention. The gentleman said, Governor, the most interesting feature of the proceedings to-day was the reading of your letter." 'Ah,' said Tilden, 'what was the general impression produced on the convention many distrust your sincerity.' Never mind that, never mind that,' interrupted Tilden, 'didn't the convention admire its high literary style?' That incident shows how full of vanity the Sage of Gramercy Park is."

how full of vanity the Sage of Gramercy Park is."

CONGRESSMAN BLACKBURN PROPHESIES.
Washington Special to The Louisville Courier-Journal.
"I can name the next Democratic ticket. Headly is going to carry Onlo by 20,000. That will make him the Democratic candidate for President, and Cleveland, of New-York, will be the Democrate Vice-Presidential nominee. The Republicans will abandon party organization and nommate David Davis, and they will not carry seven States." When it was suggested that Hoadly would not carry Indiana, Blackburn said: "Would you have the Democratic go to Indiana and pick up any one of three men all three of whom are fighting each other?" Ween he suggested Cleveland for the Vice-Presidency, some one said, "If sam Cox is elected Speaker it would seem that he would be the strongest man for Vice-President." Blackburn repiled; "There is only one trouble about Cox; he never plays for high enough scakes. If he had played for the Presidency might have amounted to something. He ran for Speaker once, and had four votes."

SQUELCHING JOHN G. THOMPSON.

SQUELCHING JOHN G. THOMPSON, From The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

As to Mr. Thompson, the harmony of the Democratic party can not be disturbed or promoted to any appreciable extent by anything he can say or do, or anything that can be said or done about him. He has used the Democratic party of Ohio for his personal ends for twenty years. He has been a wastly overrated man, and a charge upon the party organization. He has never been a harmonizer except when harmony was necessary to get him into an office. On other occasions he has been an underhanded disorganizer. Mr. Thompson undertook this year to resume the campaign management for the purpose of fortifying himself as a candidate for the profitable position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and crusting other Democrats who aspired to the same place. Having failed in this, he is now going about posing as a unarry pastist, beging sympathy and recognition, and encouraging his adherents to abuse those who rendered the Democratic party a great service by ridding it of his management. We trust that this will not be taken as a "fling" at Mr. Thompson. It is su open statement of the trute, due the Democratic party of Onio.

A CANDIDATE FOR CIVIL SERVICE HONORS,

"fling" at Mr. Thompson. It is an open statement of the truth, due the Democratic party of Outo.

A CANDIDATE FOR CIVIL SERVICE HONORS, Clereland Dispatch to The Cincinnati Enquirer.

One of the First Ward strikers who has always been a right bower for the "flon." Salas Merchant in his various schemes where the vote of the ward was an important factor, recently became impressed with a desire to obtain a position of letter-carrier. He accordingly went over to the Post Office and rice. He accordingly went over to the Post Office and lasked the postmaster if a note from "Sile" would make him solid. The postmaster referred him to one of the Civil Service examiners, an ex-schoolmaster, whose head has tirned gray with the roots, verbs, fractions and angles that it has carried these many years.

"My friend," said the examiner, "can you read Greek?"

"Greek! No; but Sile can read it, and—"

"Can you parse the sentence, 'The cat caught the rat!"

"I ain't much in that line, but when it comes right down to business Sile is the d—d paraserer in the ward. I saw him up at the polis one April—"

"My friend, you don't understand. How far have you gone in the dead languages?"

"Divil a dead languages?"

"Divil a dead languages?

"Divil a dead languages?

"I when the Comes to Hyone have to the carried of the red-hot sort Sile is the man who can make all out doors warm. Why, I heard him talk to a Haymarket coon one day so that the fellow's hair almostfell off."

"Not so hasty, my friend. How would you bound.

off." Not so hasty, my friend. How would you bound